

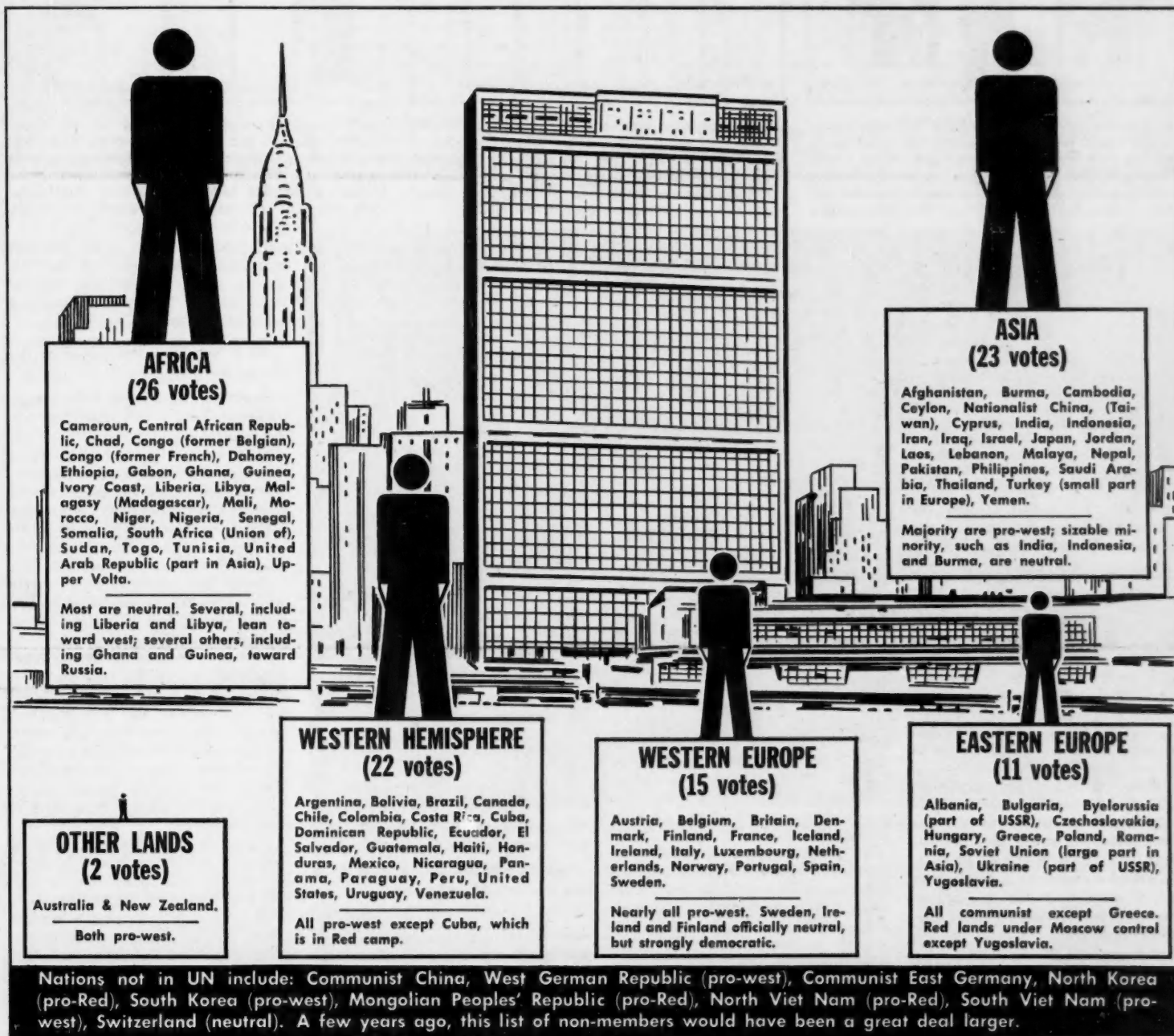
AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS total 99. Only a few countries remain outside of the world organization at the present time.

The United Nations Is Fifteen Years Old

World Organization Is Confronted by Variety of Problems

In observance of United Nations Day on October 24, we are answering a number of frequently asked questions on the global organization. Because of the extra space devoted to the subject, certain regular features are omitted.

ON October 24, the United Nations celebrates the 15th anniversary of its establishment. It does so at a time when the world organization is in the spotlight as never before. Its activities this fall have made headlines in newspapers all over the world.

Leading statesmen from all over the globe have already appeared at the

General Assembly session now going on in New York City. President Eisenhower, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, President Sukarno of Indonesia, and Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba—these are among the important world leaders who have addressed the present session of the General Assembly.

The presence of so many top rulers at the UN's New York headquarters is proof of the growing importance of the global organization. Today, 99

nations belong to the UN as compared to 51 when the agency was set up in 1945. The last year has been a period of remarkable growth as 17 countries have become new members of the international group.

Yet at the same time that the UN's prestige and membership are at new heights, the global body is under strong attack. Soviet Premier Khrushchev wants sweeping changes made in the United Nations, and he has threatened that Russia will ignore the organization unless the changes he demands are carried out by the UN membership.

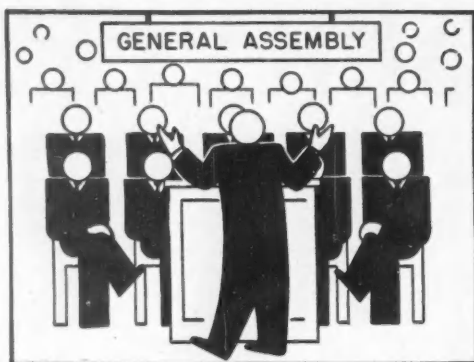
Before we examine this and other problems confronting the United Na-

tions, let us look at the beginnings of the global body.

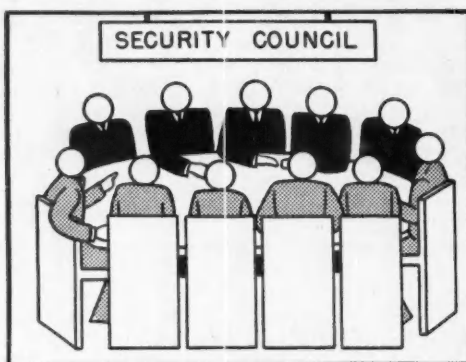
How did the United Nations first get under way?

World War II convinced leaders in many lands that a collective effort must be made to prevent future armed struggles among nations. Actual writing of a rough draft of the UN Charter was begun seriously at the stately, historic Dumbarton Oaks mansion in Washington in 1944.

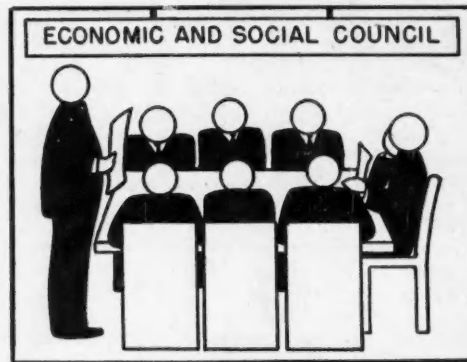
The final version of the Charter was drawn up at San Francisco in 1945. Here the UN allies met, and in 2 months of hard work hammered out
(Continued on page 2)



Each country may have 5 delegates, but only 1 vote. Debates world issues and recommends solutions to them. Is most important UN body now. When vetoes in Security Council stall action on issues, General Assembly seeks to bring about necessary decisions, but nations cannot be forced to follow recommendations.



Has 5 permanent members—U. S., Britain, Russia, France, Nationalist China—plus 6 members elected by Assembly for 2-year terms. The 6 now are Argentina, Italy, Poland, Tunisia, Ceylon, and Ecuador. Council investigates peace threats, can ask UN action against aggressors. Vetoes often prevent decisions.



Has 18 members elected by the Assembly for 3-year terms—with 6 of the 18 being voted on each year. Works through numerous UN groups dealing with such matters as health, food, and education in the attempt to improve standards of living and to promote freedom in countries throughout the world.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOAN ALDEN

United Nations

(Continued from page 1)

the framework of the world organization. On October 24, 1945, the United Nations became a going concern.

Into what main groups is the United Nations divided?

It has 6 main divisions. They are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice (World Court), and the Secretariat.

The General Assembly—why is it especially important?

It is composed of representatives from all UN member countries. Each delegation—consisting of up to 5 persons—has 1 vote. (Since 2 Russian states hold UN seats just as though they were separate countries, the Soviet Union has 3 Assembly votes.) A two-thirds majority of all ballots cast is required on major issues.

The Assembly can hold discussions and make recommendations on practically any international problem or issue. Moreover, it can send investigating committees to trouble spots.

In extreme cases, the Assembly can urge UN members to take military or other measures against countries that commit aggression. But it has no power to enforce its decisions.

Nevertheless, this body does a great deal to focus world attention on critical issues, and—through the years—it has grown more and more important within the UN structure. Meanwhile, the Security Council—which was originally intended to be the leading agency—has often bogged down.

The United Nations Security Council—why has it not been effective?

It is composed of delegates from 11 member nations. Five of these countries hold permanent seats on the Council. They are the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Nationalist China (Taiwan). The remaining 6 are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly. At present, the non-permanent members are Argentina, Italy, Poland, Tunisia, Ceylon, and Ecuador.

The Council is supposed to investigate any situation that endangers world peace, to recommend solutions, and to call on UN members for actions against nations that ignore its decisions.

However, passage of a resolution in the Security Council can be blocked by the negative vote of a single permanent member. This "veto power" has, in most cases, paralyzed the Council. Nevertheless, it has sent troops to the Congo and the Middle East, and it was able to act in the case of Korea because Russia was then boycotting the Council. But the Council has never sent troops to a country unless the government in power at the time approved the action.

In recent years, a procedure has developed whereby serious international problems are turned over to the General Assembly when a deadlock develops in the Security Council.

The Economic and Social Council—what activities does it carry on?

It is made up of representatives from 18 countries, each chosen for a 3-year term by the General Assembly. This body oversees the activities of a large number of UN groups that try to raise living standards around the

globe. Among these agencies are the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the UN Children's Fund; the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and the World Bank.

The Trusteeship Council—how does it operate?

It supervises the governing of certain areas that once belonged to nations defeated in the First or the Second World War. A number of islands in the Pacific, formerly under Japanese control, are now U.S. "trust territories." They are administered by America under UN direction.

The World Court—under what conditions may it hand down rulings?

Officially known as the International Court of Justice, the World Court consists of 15 judges chosen by the General Assembly and the Security Council. If nations have disagreements over the meaning of treaty provisions or other points of international law, they can go to the World Court for a decision. Countries are not compelled to submit their disputes to this body; but if they do so voluntarily, they must agree to obey the Court.

The Secretariat—where does it fit into the UN picture?

It makes up the UN office staff. Its messengers, clerks, secretaries, interpreters, economists, and others look after the many details involved in the operation of the United Nations.

The Secretariat's staff of over 4,000 employees comes from all parts of the world. It is headed by the Secretary-General. This official—presently Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden—has considerable authority in arranging spe-

cial meetings and in acting as chief spokesman for the United Nations. He also takes action to carry out UN decisions—as, for example, creating order in the Congo.

What has been the record of the UN up to now?

Here is a list of some of the more important crises with which the UN has tried to cope.

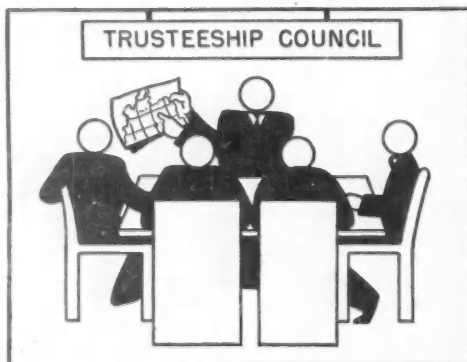
Iran was occupied during World War II by British and Russian troops. British forces departed early in 1946 according to prearranged agreements. Soviet troops refused to withdraw.

Iran took its complaint against Russia to the Security Council. A majority of members used strong pressure on the Soviet Union to pull out of the Middle Eastern country. Russia evacuated Iran soon after.

Kashmir. This state in the Himalayan Mountains was once part of a British colony. In 1947, the colonial area was divided into 2 independent nations, India and Pakistan. Both claimed control of Kashmir—which lies between them. Fighting broke out in the disputed region during 1948. The UN stepped in to halt the armed conflict.

A solution to the Kashmir question agreeable to both India and Pakistan has not yet been found, but the conflict over this area might have been much more serious if the UN had not taken action. Today, relations between India and Pakistan are better than they have ever been before.

Indonesia, formerly the Netherlands East Indies, was a scene of bloodshed in the years after World War II. The Dutch fought to hold on to their colony, while the Indonesians struggled to obtain freedom. The UN finally brought about an agreement



Delegates of Council members, plus nations that govern territories, and others elected by Assembly for 3-year terms. The group's total membership is 14. Directs governing of former colonial areas such as the Carolines and Marianas— island groups in the Pacific which are now under U. S. supervision.



Has 15 judges from different countries, elected by Security Council and General Assembly for terms of 9 years. Green Hackworth of U. S. is one of judges. Can decide only cases voluntarily submitted to it by nations involved in certain types of foreign disputes. Efforts to strengthen Court's powers have so far failed.



Secretary-General, appointed by Assembly, has large staff of assistants—including experts in many fields. Big part of job is to run UN offices and compile reports, but Secretary also has great influence in handling international disputes that can create serious crises. The Secretary-General often goes to troubled areas.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOAN ALDEN

under which Indonesia became independent in 1949.

Korea. In June 1950, communist North Korean forces attacked the Republic of South Korea. A UN Army—the first real fighting unit of a world organization—was sent to defend the Asian land.

Communist China entered the conflict late in 1950 and was condemned as an aggressor by the UN.

An armistice, arranged through UN mediation, went into effect in July 1953. South Korea remains an independent republic, but the United Nations has not yet been able to bring about a final settlement on the future of the 2 Koreas.

Hungary revolted against communist rule in the fall of 1956. Soviet forces put down the rebellion with great cruelty.

The United Nations could not intervene without risking a new world war. The General Assembly, though, has strongly denounced Russia on several occasions for its actions in Hungary.

Middle East. The United Nations has taken major steps in this area on 3 occasions.

In 1949, the UN brought about a truce in fighting between Israel and surrounding Arab states. The conflict had broken out the year before.

In 1956, the General Assembly called a halt to a French-British-Israeli invasion of Egypt. The French and British launched their attack after President Nasser seized all property belonging to the Suez Canal Company (of which they were the main stockholders). Israel—long troubled by border raids from Egypt—invaded that country several days before the British and French did.

A UN Emergency Force supervised a withdrawal of armies. This force is still on police duty in the area.

During the summer of 1958, the entire Middle East seemed on the verge of a major explosion. A civil war raged in Lebanon. King Faisal of Iraq was assassinated and his government ousted. President Nasser was calling for the violent overthrow of Jordan's King Hussein.

British troops rushed to protect Jordan, while American forces entered Lebanon at the request of officials there. A UN fact-finding team was also sent to Lebanon to investigate claims that anti-government rebels were being supplied from neighboring Syria—part of President Nasser's United Arab Republic. The UN observers found little evidence of Syrian intervention.

After stormy debate in the General Assembly, the Arab nations finally introduced a proposal under which they promised to respect one another's political rights. The region has been relatively quiet since the passage of this resolution.

The Congo crisis is described later in this article.

What issues confront the UN General Assembly this fall?

Some 86 subjects are on the agenda, or program. The major problems include disarmament, the Congo, Algeria, and Red China. Among other matters up for discussion are Arab-Israeli differences in the Middle East, Russian intervention in Hungary in 1956, the uses of outer space, colonialism and the refugee problem.

Why is disarmament generally considered the foremost issue?

The development of nuclear arms

has made it imperative that attempts be made to control weapons before civilization is wiped out in a war of terrible destruction.

President Eisenhower has asked for step-by-step arms-reduction by the great powers with a "foolproof" inspection system to see that each country is carrying out its promises.

Premier Khrushchev has called for total disarmament of all nations, with an inspection system to be worked out later. The western nations maintain that inspection must go on at the same time that the arms-reduction program is taking place.

Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain has proposed that the Assembly appoint a board of technical experts to make recommendations on an inspection system. He feels that his pro-

Some of the new African nations take the view, though, that Lumumba should be helped by the UN in asserting his control over the Congo government. President Sekou Toure of Guinea has demanded that the United Nations immediately seat the delegates of Lumumba in the General Assembly.

When the Congo was admitted to the UN, the actual seating of delegates was postponed until it became clearer which group was really in power in the African land. It now seems likely that the General Assembly will review the Congo situation.

What will the UN do regarding the North African land of Algeria?

The question of Algeria's future will be raised again this year. The

turned down was the narrowest ever. It is certain to be sharply contested next year.

How does Premier Khrushchev want to change the UN structure?

The Soviet Premier wants the post of Secretary-General abolished. He would replace it with a 3-man committee with one man each from the western nations, the Soviet bloc, and the neutral countries. All would have to agree before taking action on a specific problem.

Khrushchev's proposal came as a result of the positive steps that Mr. Hammarskjold took to bring order to the Congo. Russia had been counting on using the turmoil in that African land to help communist groups get control of the Congo, and to expand



GENERAL ASSEMBLY, as its members listened to President Eisenhower's recent address on U. S. hopes for world peace.

posal, if accepted, may bring results that will break the long deadlock between the United States and Russia on this subject.

What about the troublesome situation in the Congo?

A United Nations force of nearly 20,000 men is now trying to keep order in the Congo. They moved into this African land last summer when law and order broke down immediately after independence from Belgium had been achieved.

Three men claim the position of top power in the Congo—Patrice Lumumba (the deposed Premier), President Joseph Kasavubu, and military leader Joseph Mobutu. Under the leadership of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, the UN is trying to keep order while maintaining a neutral position in the Congo's internal disputes over leadership.

The UN's refusal to support Lumumba as Congolese leader has brought the global organization under sharp attack from Russia. Soviet officials claim that Hammarskjold is "plotting" to return colonial rule to the Congo. Such a charge is considered ridiculous by most of the UN members, who point out that Russia is angry because the UN action prevented the Soviets from moving into a position of control in the Congo.

North African territory is controlled by France, but a rebellion—led by Arab nationalists who want independence—has been going on for almost 6 years. Communist lands as well as many neutral nations support the rebels.

Claiming that the Algerian problem is an internal matter, France refuses to debate the subject in the UN. Nonetheless, it is considered likely that a motion will be introduced for a UN-supervised referendum (vote) in Algeria to let the people of that land decide what their future relations, if any, will be with France.

Where does the world body stand on the issue of letting Red China become a member?

Whether to admit the Chinese communists to the United Nations has come up annually for 10 years now. It has always been rejected. When the matter arose earlier this month, 42 nations voted against the communists, and 34 in favor. Twenty-two countries abstained—that is, they declined to vote because they did not want to offend either side in this controversy. Among those who voted in favor of admitting Red China or who abstained were a number of pro-western lands—for example, Denmark, Norway, and Mexico.

The margin by which the issue was

their influence into other new nations on the continent.

Khrushchev's proposal has had little acceptance outside the communist bloc. It is plain that his hope is to paralyze the General Assembly and keep it from taking any action that would block Soviet moves. In effect, his proposal would be giving Russia the veto power in the General Assembly in addition to the one it already has in the Security Council.

The Russian Premier's plan would require charter revision, and this would call for Security Council approval. There is little prospect that the proposal will make any headway at this time. However, by his attacks on the Secretary-General, Khrushchev may make it harder for the holder of that office to carry out his duties when future emergencies arise.

Though few of the new nations have supported the Soviet leader, several of the Asian and African lands have stressed the idea that certain curbs should be placed on the powers of the Secretary-General. Premier Nehru of India has suggested that the Secretary-General have from 2 to 5 advisers from different geographical areas. He feels that in time of crisis the presence of these advisers would assure that the interests of no major region would be ignored.

(Concluded on page 8)

The Story of the Week

Leading Figures in UN General Assembly

Dag Hammarskjöld, 55, has been accused by Khrushchev of using UN troops in the Congo to support anti-communist forces. The UN Secretary-General, who has held his post since 1953, strongly denies this charge. He insists that the troops under his supervision are impartially seeking to restore order in the Congo and to keep that land free of outside domination.

Frederick Boland, 55, has the difficult task of presiding over the General Assembly during one of the most critical years of that organization's history. A veteran Irish diplomat, Mr. Boland will serve as president of the Assembly for the 1960-61 year.

James Wadsworth, 55, is chief spokesman for Uncle Sam at the current UN session and is seeking support there for our global views. A former New York State legislator and director of America's overseas aid program, Mr. Wadsworth became our top UN delegate last month. Prior to that time, he served as assistant to our United Nations representative.

Sir Patrick Dean, 51, is presenting Britain's views to the UN and is working closely with Mr. Wadsworth on issues before the world body. A lawyer by training, Sir Patrick entered the British Foreign Service during World War II. He became his country's top UN delegate this fall.

Armand Bérard, 56, speaks for France at the Assembly meetings, and is now striving to prevent UN action on independence for Algeria, which he calls a "domestic" problem that is of no concern to any nation other than France. A veteran diplomat, Mr. Bérard took over his UN post in the spring of 1959.

Arkady Sobolev, 57, has been Moscow's top UN representative since 1955. In the early weeks of the current Assembly session, he took a back seat as Mr. Khrushchev took personal charge of Russia's current efforts to impose its will on the UN. Originally trained as an engineer, Mr. Sobolev entered the Soviet diplomatic service in 1939.

Tingfu Tsiang, 65, has been leading spokesman for Nationalist China (Taiwan) in the UN since 1948. He



J. Wadsworth United States Sir Patrick Dean Britain Arkady Sobolev USSR Armand Bérard France Tingfu Tsiang China D. Hammarskjöld Sweden Frederick Boland Ireland

FIRST FIVE UN LEADERS shown above are permanent members of Security Council. Mr. Hammarskjöld is Secretary-General, and Mr. Boland is newly elected President of the General Assembly for the current year.

now faces mounting opposition to his country's determined efforts to keep Red China from becoming a member of the United Nations. Up to now, the Nationalist government of Taiwan has been the only spokesman for the Chinese people in the UN.

Assassination Means Trouble for Japan

Japanese officials fear that the recent tragic assassination of Socialist Party leader Inejiro Asanuma might lead to serious trouble in the island country. Killed by a student who was once a member of an extremist anti-communist group, the Socialist leader had been a bitter critic of Japan's close ties with the United States and had advocated friendly relations with Red China instead.

Moderate Japanese leaders say that Mr. Asanuma's assassination may create widespread sympathy for his cause. Hence, the event, in addition to being a personal tragedy, may help win votes for the leftists in forthcoming elections. It may also increase Japanese opposition to continued defense ties with Uncle Sam.

More Nations May Get Nuclear Weapons

What would happen if just about every nation on earth possessed the atomic bomb? That question has long been discussed by world leaders who fear such an eventuality might lead to serious trouble, because then many more countries would have the dread weapon at their disposal for settling differences.

Now it appears that nuclear weap-

ons may soon be available to many nations. West Germany has developed a new process whereby uranium ore can be made into raw materials for A-bombs relatively easily and cheaply. The same method also makes it easier than before to produce atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Until now, it has taken a great deal of money and a high degree of technical skill to develop atomic bombs. At present, only the United States, Britain, Russia, and France are known to have nuclear weapons. But with the latest West German development, experts say, the terrifying bomb can easily be made by a good many of the world's nations.

French Community Is Growing in Importance

The term "French Community" is appearing more and more frequently in news stories from Africa. Most of the African lands that were once under French control, as well as the mother country herself, are members of this family of nations.

Originally set up by Paris to conduct the foreign, defense, and economic policies of France's overseas possessions, the French Community has since undergone sweeping changes. Today it is a voluntary association of free countries, similar to the Commonwealth of Nations to which Canada, India, and certain other countries once ruled by Britain belong.

Members of the French Community are now free to direct their own defense, foreign, and economic affairs. Despite this fact, some of the new African lands, because they are extremely poor and relatively inexperienced in global dealings, continue to lean heavily on Paris for guidance and help.

Community nations are eligible for special trade benefits in dealings with other members of the group. In addition, they receive economic and technical aid from France.

Colombo Plan Nations Will Meet in Tokyo

Last year, a farmer in India surprised his neighbors by harvesting 10% more rice from his paddy than he had ever collected before. In Malaya, another rice farmer also had a bumper crop last year. Both men were able to increase production of that important food crop because of technical assistance from abroad provided by the Colombo Plan.

The Colombo Plan was organized in 1950 by Britain and other Commonwealth countries to help improve living conditions in Southeast Asia. The idea was named after Colombo, Ceylon,

because that is where the first meeting of the group took place.

Over the years, a number of nations, including the United States, joined the plan. Today, in addition to Britain and the United States, members include Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Japan, Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and South Viet Nam, plus certain British Pacific colonies.

Member countries are generally divided into 2 groups: those who receive outside help and those who contribute funds and technical know-how to others. Certain members contribute as well as receive aid. For the most part, Asian members of the plan receive help, while the other nations are donors.

Now representatives from all Colombo Plan nations are on their way for another annual meeting, which will be held in Tokyo. There, they will discuss new ways to fight disease, grow better crops, and launch badly needed industries in underdeveloped member lands. The talks begin October 30 and will continue into November.

Some Sidelights on World Organization

The UN is spending about \$260,171,660 during 1960. This figure includes operating expenses as well as money that goes for child welfare, health, and all other UN activities. Uncle Sam's share is \$120,405,117. Our payment amounts to about 67 cents for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

America's delegation to the world body is headed by James Wadsworth. Other full delegates this year include Democratic Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, Republican Senator George Aiken of Vermont, Assistant Secretary of State Francis Wilcox, and Mrs. Oswald Lord of New York, formerly an alternate UN delegate.

The global organization has its own post office and issues its own stamps, which can be put on letters mailed at the world body's headquarters. But most of the UN stamps, rather than being used for mailing purposes, are bought and saved by collectors.

The pretty UN girl guides come from all corners of the globe. Most of them wear the trim uniforms especially designed for them, but those from Japan and India are dressed in national costumes. Japanese wear the kimono and Indians are dressed in the colorful sari. All the girls speak English, plus one or more other languages.

Many new flag poles have been in-



STRONG MAN OF CONGO? Colonel Joseph Mobutu, friendly to the West, has been trying to establish order in his troubled land, but his chances of doing so were uncertain as this paper went to press. The Colonel here is being saluted by guards at UN headquarters in Leopoldville after conferences there.

stalled on UN grounds in New York City to make room for the banners of nations admitted this year. There are now 99 flags snapping and fluttering on poles near the organization's headquarters. Persons in charge of UN grounds say there is room for about 21 more flags, but there is little likelihood that many additional lands will be admitted to the world body in the near future.

Trouble Ahead for Portugal's Angola?

While most African lands have already gained independence or are well along the road to self-rule, the large colony of Angola has so far made little progress along this line. Does this mean that the 4,500,000 or so inhabitants of Portuguese-ruled Angola don't want independence?

"Not at all," writes *Washington Post* newsman Russell Howe. He continues: "A revolt for freedom was ruthlessly put down in southern Angola last year. There are more than 200 nationalist leaders in prison, and more are being jailed all the time."

According to Mr. Howe, Angola's independence movement is being kept under strict surveillance by Portugal's military forces there. He contends that the little European country has increased its army from 20,000 to 40,000 armed men within the past 2 years to put down freedom rebellions.

With an area of 481,351 square miles—about the size of Texas, California, and Pennsylvania combined—Angola is the second largest African land still controlled by an outside power. The only larger colony on the continent is French Algeria.

Mr. Howe predicts that, despite strict Portuguese control over Angola, the African land will eventually rise up against its masters. When it does, he feels, Angola will face strife and chaos because the colony is even less well prepared for self-rule than was the Belgian Congo, which is now experiencing serious internal troubles.

Though most Angolans are poor, their land has rich deposits of diamonds and other minerals.

A Friend Has Kind Words for Americans

Before Philippine UN delegate Francisco Delgado finished his speech to the General Assembly not long ago, Soviet Premier Khrushchev was red with rage and furiously pounding his desk with his fists. What were the words that so infuriated the Soviet dictator?

Mr. Delgado, who at the outset declared that he opposes imperialistic control of other lands—whether by western or communist powers—told of his country's drive for independence from American rule. He mentioned, among other things, that the United States instilled in the Philippines the "very principles of free thought, education, and democracy" that led to freedom in 1946.

Mr. Delgado then spoke the words that particularly angered Mr. Khrushchev:

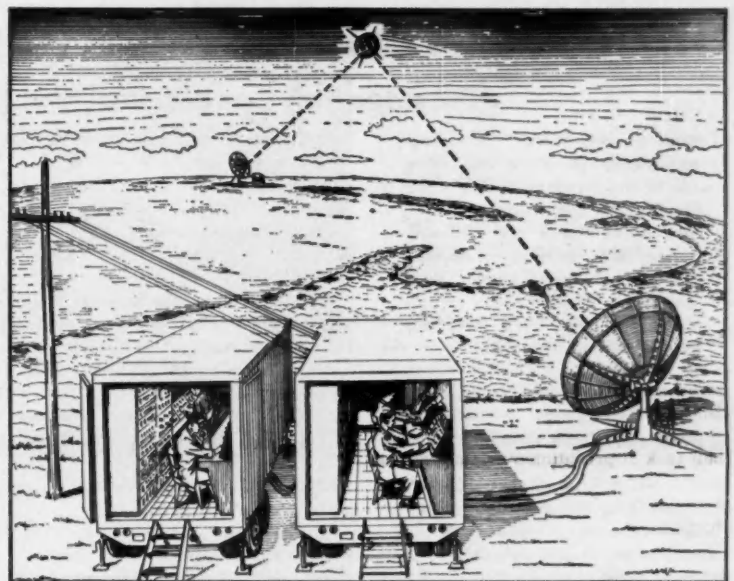
"Here is one little interesting detail: You can discuss, argue, and talk back to the Americans, as we have discussed, argued, and talked back to them during all the years of our subjection, and since then, without being slapped down or getting shot at dawn. One wonders sometimes what would happen to a Latvian, or an Estonian, or a Lithuanian who talked back to Mr. Khrushchev. We know, of course, what happened to the Hungarians who did just that."

Mr. Delgado's challenging speech, many observers believe, did much to help gain the support of neutral lands for our stand on a number of important issues before the world body.

More Kind Words from Former Colonial Lands

Philippine UN delegate Francisco Delgado wasn't the only representative from an ex-colony to have a good word to say about his country's former master. Similar views were expressed by spokesmen from certain African lands formerly under French rule.

Togo's President Sylvanus Olympio, for instance, told the global organization: "Togo is conscious of what it



TRACKING ORBIT of Air Force's new *Courier* communication satellite, which was launched this month. The two mobile units are used as control centers. From them, satellite can be directed to boost its transmitting power for communication with earth. *Courier* can collect messages such as telegrams by radio from one point and can then transmit them rapidly to another point.

owes to France, and I should be remiss in my duty if at this time I were not to pay homage to what France can claim in this respect."

Stephane Tchichelle, leader of the Congo (the former French Congo), declared: "We have inherited from France a pacified, orderly, and fruitful country, well launched on its path to progress and without any vestiges of colonial wounds."

Other similar statements have been made by representatives from Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Malagasy Republic, Central African Republic, and Ivory Coast.

News Flashes from Around the World

New York. Viktor Jaanimets, an Estonian seaman on the *Baltika*—the Soviet liner that brought Mr. Khrushchev here in September for the UN meetings—is making plans for his future in America after having refused to return to his country. Mr. Jaanimets, whose land was forcibly annexed by Russia in 1940, says he is tired of living under "tyrant" Khrushchev. He contends that his people have an intense hatred for their Red bosses but are powerless to do anything about their plight.

Havana. Premier Fidel Castro's government has been holding a new series of trials of persons accused of anti-Castro activities. Some of the accused individuals were members of a revolutionary band that landed in Cuba a short time ago in an effort to overthrow the present regime. Most of the revolutionaries are Cubans who had left their homeland because of opposition to Mr. Castro's pro-Red policies. The band is also reported to have included a few Americans.

Moscow. The Soviets say that a recent newspaper survey shows living conditions of about three-fourths of the nation's people have "improved in recent years." But the Reds admit that more than half of those who replied to questionnaires declared they are short of housing. Another fourth of the Russians queried complained of inadequate salaries to buy daily needs.

Paris. France and West Germany have proposed a "summit" meeting of 6 European nations to be held in Paris by mid-December. The 6 countries are France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The purpose of the talks will be to bring about closer cooperation among the 6 Common Market nations in foreign policy as well as trade.

United Nations. Mr. Khrushchev left the UN the same way he came—like a thundering hurricane that shook friend and foe alike. What are some results of his threats and bad behavior at the world body? The full answer to that question will be given by history.

Even at this early date, however, there is much evidence to support the view that Mr. Khrushchev's conduct has weakened rather than strengthened his position among the uncommitted, neutral nations. There are indications that leaders of certain of these nations are more suspicious of Soviet intentions than they were before the Assembly meeting.

If we are to take advantage of this situation, however, we shall need to deal as wisely as possible with these neutral lands.

Zagreb. A modern American drugstore built for display at a trade fair in Yugoslavia is drawing large crowds of visitors. The people are amazed at the wide variety of articles sold in the store. As many as 150,000 people a day have visited it.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) election articles and features, and (2) colonialism. The article on federal vs. state activities, which was announced for this week, will be included as part of the special election issue.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (a) praised; 2. (b) charged with misbehavior in office; 3. (d) of advantage; 4. (d) erased; 5. (b) insulting; 6. (d) clear and brief.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Women are at a distinct disadvantage since man has learned how to travel faster than sound.



"Well, at least they haven't scored a field goal on us, coach."

The daughter was telling her mother why she never wore her glasses when she went out with her boy friend. "I look better to Harold without them," she explained, "and he looks better to me."

From the *London Times*: "Wanted. Youth to learn advertising in an old established agency. Good opportunity for son of national advertiser."

Two old-timers were discussing a mutual friend. Said one, "Old Herb seems to be living in the past these days." "Why not?" said the other. "It's a lot cheaper."

The world's shortest sermon: "When in doubt, don't."

Customer: Have you a book called, "Man, Master of the Home"? Salesgirl: Try the fiction department, please.

A little boy, entering the kindergarten room for the first time, was asked by the teacher if he knew his a, b, c's. "Of course not," was the indignant reply. "I've only been here 5 minutes."

Should U. S. Defend Quemoy and Matsu Isles?

Presidential Candidates' Positions on Vital Topic Discussed

Most of this month, the Quemoy-Matsu situation has been one of the foremost topics in the Presidential campaign. At first, candidates Nixon and Kennedy appeared to be in direct opposition on the subject. Later, both men made sizable shifts in emphasis, so that their positions didn't seem so far apart.

SHOULD the United States be definitely committed to defend the Quemoy and Matsu Islands, which lie a short distance off Red China's mainland?

These islands are now held by Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalist government.

The Quemoy, according to latest available figures, have a civilian pop-

pact doesn't specifically mention the Quemoy and Matsu.

The difference is mainly because of location. Whereas the Quemoy and Matsu are within easy artillery range of Red China, Taiwan itself is about 100 miles away.

During a major flare-up of trouble with communist China that occurred in 1955, Congress authorized the President to act for the defense of any Nationalist-held lands that he regarded as important to the protection of Taiwan. The late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles hinted in 1957 that this might involve defending the Quemoy and Matsu.

Still, our intentions concerning these tiny specks of land were not spelled out precisely. Many observers feel that the Eisenhower Administra-

shall be accused of backing down at the last minute."

The opponents of this viewpoint reply as follows:

"It is poor strategy, either in war or in an international struggle such as the present one, to let the enemy know exactly what you will do under various circumstances. Such action gives him a better opportunity to plan his own moves.

"The Reds already know there is a strong possibility that we would fight if the Quemoy and Matsu were seized. Up to the present time, this has been sufficient to keep them from invading the islands.

"On the other hand, suppose our government does not actually intend to strike back in case the Quemoy

away. Possession of these isles couldn't help the Reds to conquer Taiwan. About 2 years ago, President Eisenhower stated that the Quemoy and Matsu 'are not greatly vital to Formosa.' Christian Herter, before he took his present office as Secretary of State, said that these islands 'are not strategically defensible.' The late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles criticized Chiang Kai-shek for keeping large numbers of troops in such dangerous positions.

"In 1955, the U. S. government helped Chiang to evacuate certain other isles—the Tachens—which were then taken over by the communists. No one argued, at that time, that such a move strengthened the Reds' position or weakened our Chinese Nationalist allies.

"Our defense of the Chinese Nationalists should be on a line drawn around Taiwan and the nearby Pescadores (also known as P'eng-hu). It should not extend all the way across the Formosa Strait to islands on Red China's doorstep. No American should be called upon to die for the Quemoy and Matsu."

Vice President Nixon and his followers disagreed sharply with this view. They said:

"The Quemoy and Matsu Islands—no matter how small they may be, and no matter how hard to defend—are part of the free world's territory. As a matter of principle, we cannot abandon any such territory to the communists.

"As to the argument that the Quemoy and Matsu are impossible to defend, it may be true that the Chinese communists could seize them by force. But we should make it clear that such action would bring Red China into war with the United States. Only through such a firm stand can we prevent the free world from being nibbled away, piece by piece.

"The same principle applies here as in West Berlin. There we see a small piece of free territory completely surrounded by the communists. It couldn't be defended for any length of time against an all-out Red attack; yet no such attack has come, because the Soviet Union knows it would mean general war.

"When we give up anything to aggressive dictatorships, we only whet their appetites for more. This was a lesson that the democracies didn't learn until almost too late in their dealings with Hitler.

"At one time, the United States and other free nations failed to make it clear that they would use their military forces, if necessary, in the defense of South Korea. So the communists thought they could take over without a large-scale conflict, and the Korean War resulted. We mustn't make any such mistake again."

1955 recalled. In the October 13 Kennedy-Nixon debate, Vice President Nixon mentioned the position Senator Kennedy had taken several years ago concerning the Quemoy and Matsu. Here is the situation to which he was referring:

Early in 1955, as we have already noted, Congress adopted a resolution authorizing the President to take any action he thought necessary in defense of Taiwan. In the Senate, there was an effort to amend this resolution so



NATIONALIST CHINA includes Taiwan (often called Formosa) and the Pescadores (also known as P'eng-hu), along with the Quemoy and Matsu islands. Communist China controls Amoy, from which artillery can bombard the Quemoy. The Nationalists evacuated the Tachens in 1955, and this island group is now under communist rule.

ulation of approximately 45,000. In area, the largest of them is not quite as big as Washington, D. C. They are 2 to 5 miles from the communist-controlled mainland. The Matsus, still smaller, lie farther north along the coast. Their estimated population is 10,000. Most people in both island groups are farmers or fishermen.

Chiang Kai-shek has built fortifications on the Quemoy and has stationed troops there. In recent years, both the Quemoy and the Matsus have been shelled repeatedly by Red Chinese coastal artillery, and there has been constant concern over the possibility that Red forces may try to seize the islands.

U. S. position. What the United States would do if such an attempt occurred has never been made entirely clear. Under a treaty with Chiang Kai-shek's government, our nation is definitely committed to help defend Chiang's principal stronghold—the 13,885-square-mile island of Taiwan (Formosa), together with the nearby Pescadores (P'eng-hu) Isles—but the

tion has deliberately planned to keep America's foes guessing about what we would do if the communists tried to seize the offshore islands.

Many people think it is a mistake to leave any doubt over our position. They argue as follows:

"This nation has been drawn into too many past conflicts in situations where our intentions had not been made clear. The Korean War is an example. Nobody knew exactly what steps we would take if South Korea was invaded. So the communists attacked, apparently thinking we wouldn't fight. A long and tragic conflict resulted.

"If we are willing to fight with Red China over the Quemoy and Matsu, we should definitely announce this fact, so that the communists will know they can't take these islands without starting a war.

"In case we do not plan to defend the offshore islands, we should make this clear too. Otherwise, if they are seized and we don't strike back, we

and Matsus are invaded. By openly announcing such an attitude, we would simply be handing the islands to the Reds."

Candidates' Views

The Quemoy-Matsu situation was brought into the Presidential campaign as a major issue during the second televised Nixon-Kennedy debate. Both candidates expressed their opinions in reply to a reporter's question at that time, and both have made numerous statements since.

Senator Kennedy and his followers, early in the dispute, argued in substance:

"The United States is definitely pledged to help defend the Chinese Nationalist stronghold of Taiwan, or Formosa, against communist aggression, and this is a pledge that must be kept. But the small offshore islands present an entirely different situation.

"They are within sight of the mainland, while Taiwan is about 100 miles

that any military steps involved would have been limited to Taiwan and its immediate vicinity.

If this amendment had been adopted, the President would have had no authority to protect the Quemoy and Matsus. But it was rejected. It was opposed by 32 Democrats and 42 Republicans, favored by 12 Democrats and 1 Republican.

Senator Kennedy, while he didn't actually vote on the amendment, said he supported it. A majority of Democrats as well as Republicans, though, felt that the President should be given a relatively free hand to deal with whatever situation might arise.

A changing picture. These were the main points that had been brought forth and discussed as of about a week ago. Then the Presidential nominees began making statements indicating that they were not so far apart as had previously been thought.

Senator Kennedy made it clear that he would favor resisting the Red Chinese if they struck at Chiang's offshore island positions in what appeared to be the start of a drive on Taiwan. But he also said he thought we should exert a strong effort to persuade Chiang to remove his troops from the coastal isles. The present Administration, he pointed out, has tried without success to do this.

Vice President Nixon made it clear that he supports a continuation of the Eisenhower policy. That policy has been to keep the Reds guessing about our exact intentions.

Thus, as we go to press, it appears that neither candidate—if elected—would make a radical shift in America's stand concerning the Quemoy and Matsus. Their statements indicate, however, that Mr. Kennedy would go further than would Mr. Nixon in exerting pressure to have Chiang Kai-shek withdraw his troops from the offshore islands.

—By TOM MYER

BEHIND THE NEWS

Premier Khrushchev, in his usual tactful manner, called our political system "old and rotten" in one of his abusive UN speeches. He said that communism was the new system, and the only one which offers hope for the future.

The truth is, of course, that what communism represents is as old as mankind's first efforts to organize into groups, communities, and states. For centuries, there were bosses, tyrants, and dictatorial monarchs. The ordinary people had little freedom, no power, and few rights.

Not till democracy came along did the rank-and-file of people achieve a maximum of freedom, political power, and human dignity. Now the communists are trying to turn back the clock of progress by forcing people to become slaves of the state. Khrushchev and his kind are seeking to deprive the individual in free lands of the liberties and political rights which were gained for him by "blood, sweat, and tears."

It is bad enough for modern tyrants to strive toward such a goal. But it is even worse when they hypocritically falsify the facts and pretend that theirs is the "new system of progress" and that democracy is "old and rotten."

There's something rotten, all right, but it isn't democracy!



THOMAS CONRATH, mason in Virginia, with machine for smoothing concrete.

Interviews on Careers

Job of a Cement Mason

THOMAS CONRATH is a cement finisher, or mason. In business for himself, he spends much of the day on one or more building projects where cement work is being done.

"As a rule," Mr. Conrath points out, "I start my day at around 7:30 in the morning. I take my men and equipment to a job, let's say it is installing concrete floors in the basements of several new homes. Soon after we reach the project, trucks loaded with ready-mixed concrete appear on the scene. Using wheelbarrows or special carts, the men move the wet concrete to parts of the basement that cannot be reached by chutes attached to the truck.

"I then level out the concrete with special equipment. Next, my men and I smooth the concrete with a trowel and other similar devices. Later, when the concrete has partly 'set' or dried, we go over it with a troweling machine. We then go over the surface once more with a steel hand trowel, and give it a final polish with the troweling machine.

"Actually, there is much more to cement finishing than the steps I have just outlined. First, of course, I must get jobs lined up. I arrange for most of my contracts over the phone, by personal visits to builders' offices, or by having individuals come to my home to discuss concrete work they want to have done.

"When a builder or homeowner agrees to the price and terms that I offer him, he or I must prepare the project before concrete is delivered to the site. The preparation includes building forms, putting gravel and waterproofing material in place for basement floors, and installing steel reinforcing rods or wire. After this preliminary work is completed, I order the concrete for the project."

Qualifications. A cement mason's work is often strenuous, so you must be physically strong if you choose this trade. In addition, you should be accurate and have good eye-hand coordination. Otherwise you may not be able to put the required smooth finish on cement.

Preparation. The best plan for becoming a cement mason is to take an

apprenticeship training program. This program, which generally takes 3 years to complete and includes classroom study as well as on-the-job experience, is supervised by contractors and unions in the field.

Job outlook. Concrete is being used more and more in the construction field, so the employment outlook is rosy. Many finishers work for builders, while a sizable number of them become contractors on their own, as Mr. Conrath has done.

Earnings. Experienced men earn between \$2.30 and \$4.30 an hour, depending upon their skill and the part of the country in which they work. Beginning apprentices earn about half that amount, but they receive regular pay increases until they reach the journeyman's level when they complete their training. Individuals who become private contractors may have very good incomes or they may just make ends meet, depending upon their business ability, skills, and the breaks that come their way.

Facts to weigh. "What I like best about my work," Mr. Conrath reports, "is the opportunity it gives me to do

a great variety of jobs. Also, the earnings are fairly good, and the field offers chances for advancement. According to the U. S. Department of Labor, cement finishing is one of the fastest growing building crafts today. So there are ample opportunities for skilled persons to become foremen or to go into business for themselves.

"Of course, the trade also has its drawbacks. The work is hard at times, and involves a good deal of stooping, kneeling, and bending. In addition, the cement mason may be out of a job in the cold winter months when no outside concrete work can be done. Finally, the finisher, like other building craftsmen, usually is among the first to be laid off from his job when there is a business slump."

More information. If possible, talk to cement masons in your area. For information on apprenticeships in your community, talk to concrete contractors and to union officials. Most finishers belong to the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada, or the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union of America.—By ANTON BERLE

There are many theories on how the continent of Africa received its name. Two of these appear to be fairly widely accepted. One is that Africa may be derived from the Latin word "aprica," meaning "sunny" or "heated by the sun." A second suggestion is that the name came from the Phoenician word for colony, which is "afryquah."

Pronunciations

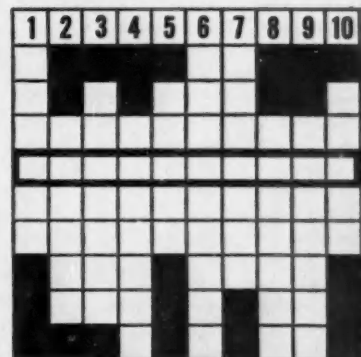
Arkady Sobolev—är-kuh-dë' sô-bôl-yëf'
Armand Bérard—är-män bär-rär
Chiang Kai-shek—jyäng kî-shëk
Faisal—fä'sul
Fidel Castro—fê-dêl' kâs'trô
Francisco Delgado—frän-sis'kô dêl-gä'-dô
Hussein—höö-sän'
Inejiro Asanuma—ë-nä-jë'rô ä-gä-nôö'-mä
Kasavubu—kä'sä-vôö'bôö
Matsu—mä'dzôö
Patrice Lumumba—pä-trës' lôö-môöm'-bä
Quemoy—ki-moi'
Sekou Toure—sä-kôö töö-rä'
Stephane Tchichelle—stä-fän' chë-chë-lä'
Sylvanus Olympio—sîl-vä'nûs ô-lîm'-pi-ô
Tachen—dä'chîn
Tingfu Tsiang—teng-fôö jyäng

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a branch of the UN.

1. Island headquarters of anti-communist, Nationalist Chinese government.
2. This President was manager of a college football team.
3. A New England state.
4. France opposes UN debate over future of its African territory _____
5. Largest neutral nation in UN.
6. Capital of Sweden.
7. Arkady _____, tough head of USSR delegation at UN.
8. The _____, islands of Nationalist China within firing range of Red China.
9. Capital of New Jersey.

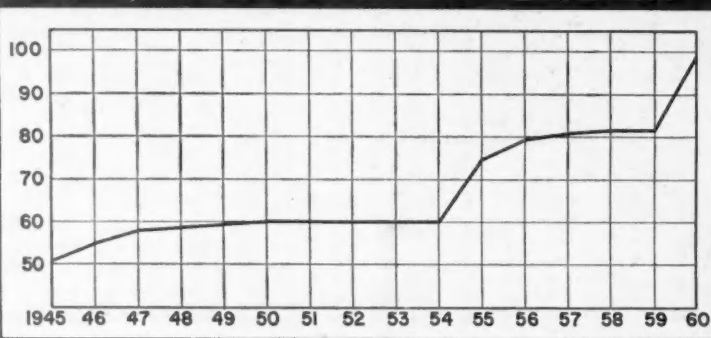
10. _____, another island cluster dangerously close to Red China.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: precincts. VERTICAL:
1. Egypt; 2. Morton; 3. Jefferson; 4. Jackson; 5. Hamilton; 6. Ghana; 7. teachers; 8. multiple; 9. disarm.

GROWTH IN UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP



BEVERIDGE & ASSOCIATES

United Nations

(Concluded from page 3)

What other change does Premier Khrushchev want?

He has proposed that UN headquarters be moved out of the United States. This idea probably stemmed from his dissatisfaction with security precautions under which U.S. authorities confined him to Manhattan and certain neighboring areas during his UN stay.

He has had little support on this proposal. For one thing, most UN members would be reluctant to abandon the magnificent buildings which house the United Nations in New York City.

There has, nevertheless, been some feeling among other nations that it would be desirable to hold General Assembly meetings elsewhere from time to time, while keeping the permanent headquarters in New York. This would give the citizens of other lands the opportunity to see the UN in action at firsthand. As a matter of fact, an occasional move of UN Assembly sessions would not be a completely new step, as the agency has met in London and in Paris.

How do critics of the UN view the record it has made?

They say: "The United Nations has been, and is likely to remain, an ineffective organization. Disarmament, Arab-Israeli tension, the problem of Red China—these and many other issues have been debated for years, yet they are still unsolved.

"At the same time, Russia has used the UN as a convenient platform for putting forth its propaganda. How else could Khrushchev have received more headlines than he did by his recent attendance at the General Assembly session? His performance there gave him global publicity which he otherwise would never have received.

"The United Nations was unable to stop Soviet aggression in Hungary, and Khrushchev has declared that Moscow will act as it wants to outside the UN if it cannot have its way in reorganizing the General Assembly. If he carries out that threat, the United Nations can do nothing to stop him.

"Meanwhile, the United States has been forced to bear the brunt of the financial burden for the UN. Besides paying a third of operating expenses, we are shouldering the big share in such special projects as the emergency UN forces in the Middle East and in the Congo. (Russia has not contributed a cent toward the Middle East undertaking. Whether it will help finance the Congo project remains to be seen.)

"By holding the mistaken idea that

the UN will be able to preserve the peace, many Americans are less inclined to support the U. S. defense effort. At the end of World War II, the United States held the foremost position in world affairs, but today—after 15 years in the UN—our global prestige has been 'watered down' and we are being seriously challenged for world leadership."

What reply is made by supporters of the global organization?

They say: "The UN brought about the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran soon after World War II. It ended fighting between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, and ended the conflict that brought Indonesia independence. It kept the Reds from seizing South Korea.

"The UN has prevented the outbreak of a general war in the Middle East and has kept the Congo turmoil from becoming an international conflict involving the great powers. Though the underlying issues are not solved, the United Nations has gained time for tackling the basic problems and for marshaling public opinion. Through its various agencies, the UN has done a great deal to fight disease, to promote education, and to improve living conditions in underdeveloped areas of the world.

"Perhaps the biggest contribution of the UN toward peace is in providing a meeting place to bring disputing nations together. It is when nations fail to thresh out their differences face to face that war breaks out.

"The fact that no global war has erupted since the UN was set up, de-

spite one crisis after another, is a measure of the effectiveness of the international organization. Recalling all the serious disputes that have taken place, does anyone really think that war could have been averted except for the efforts of the United Nations? Certainly this is a bargain for 67 cents a year—the total contribution of each U. S. citizen to the UN.

"Criticism of the world agency comes mostly from people who expected the impossible from it. The UN can't solve every international problem any more than Congress can solve every national problem—or any more than a doctor can solve every ailment. But it can succeed on many occasions, and its existence is a powerful force for world peace."

—By HOWARD SWEET and TIM COSS

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. The visiting diplomat was *extolled* (ēks-tōl'd) in numerous speeches. (a) praised (b) attacked (c) mentioned (d) ignored.

2. Many people felt that the lawmaker should be *impeached* (im-pēch'd). (a) publicly honored (b) charged with misbehavior in office (c) re-elected (d) renominated.

3. It was considered *expedient* (ēks-pē'di-ent) to bring the matter up during preliminary discussions. (a) of risk (b) unusual (c) customary (d) of advantage.

4. Several passages in the speech were *expunged* (ēks-pūnj'd). (a) criticized (b) changed (c) challenged (d) erased.

5. *Derogatory* (dē-rōg'ā-tō-rī) remarks were made concerning the senator's ability. (a) complimentary (b) insulting (c) surprising (d) conflicting.

6. A *concise* (kōn-sis') statement was issued to the press. (a) delayed (b) lengthy (c) vague and censored (d) clear and brief.

FOOTBALL—SPORT OF PRESIDENTS

FOOTBALL'S highest award will go this year to former President Herbert Hoover. He will receive the gold medal of the National Football Foundation. It is given annually for "outstanding contribution to football through the years."

Mr. Hoover had a big hand in starting football at Stanford University in 1891. He was manager of Stanford's first team and continued to manage the eleven in 1892, 1893, and 1894. Since his college days, he has seen many games.

Mr. Hoover is not the only U. S. President to have had close ties with football. Woodrow Wilson acted as football coach at Princeton University when he was a professor there.

President Dwight Eisenhower was captain of his high school football team in Abilene, Kansas, and was a halfback on the U. S. Military Academy eleven. However, his gridiron play was cut short by a knee injury.

Both of the candidates in the present Presidential campaign are inter-

ested in football. Senator Kennedy played the game in his school days, and even now enjoys a lively game of touch football. Vice President Nixon also liked to play football as a boy, and is a well-informed fan who frequently attends games in Washington.



PRESIDENTS Woodrow Wilson (left) and Herbert Hoover had early experience in the field of sports

The National Football Foundation, which is making the award to Mr. Hoover, is promoting the construction of a Football Hall of Fame at New Brunswick, New Jersey, scene of the first intercollegiate game in 1869.

News Quiz

Chinese Islands

1. Tell something about the Quemoy and Matsu Islands—their approximate size, population, and what most of their people do for a living. Who controls these islands now?

2. About how near are they, and how near is Taiwan, to the Chinese mainland?

3. What is the official policy of the United States concerning the defense of Taiwan?

4. What course has been followed with respect to the Quemoy and Matsu?

5. Give arguments of people who think the U. S. position as to the Quemoy and Matsu should be clearly spelled out, and arguments of those who think otherwise.

6. Describe Senator Kennedy's early position on the Quemoy and Matsu.

7. Where did Vice President Nixon stand on this subject?

8. In recent discussions, have the candidates moved closer together or farther apart? Explain.

Discussion

In your opinion, should our government announce exactly what it intends to do concerning these islands, or should it not? Explain your position.

The United Nations

1. How many countries belong to the UN today as compared to the membership in 1945?

2. Why is the General Assembly so important?

3. Give the main reason why the Security Council hasn't been able to carry out its work successfully.

4. With what general goal is the Economic and Social Council concerned?

5. What is the Secretariat? Who heads it?

6. Under what circumstances are nations bound by World Court decisions?

7. List several areas where the UN has stepped in to try to create law and order.

8. Briefly give the positions of the United States and Russia on the disarmament issue.

9. Why has UN intervention in the Congo brought sharp attacks from Russia?

10. How did the global body recently deal with the issue of letting Red China become a member?

11. How does Premier Khrushchev of Russia want to change the UN? What do his opponents say in reply?

12. What points do critics of the UN make in reviewing its record?

13. Summarize the arguments put forth by supporters of the global organization.

Discussion

1. What do you consider to be the most urgent problem now confronting the UN? Why?

2. In your opinion, how has our membership in the United Nations affected the position of the United States in world affairs? Explain.

3. Do you feel that the United Nations is too weak, too strong, or just about right? If you think it could be a more effective organization than it is now, tell what changes you would make in it.

Miscellaneous

1. Identify: Dag Hammarskjöld; Frederick Boland; James Wadsworth; Sir Patrick Dean.

2. Why did Mr. Delgado's UN speech anger Soviet Premier Khrushchev?

3. What is the purpose of the Colombo Plan? Where are its representatives now getting ready to meet?

4. State some possible consequences of the recent assassination of Japanese Socialist leader Asanuma.

5. What action has been taken by an Estonian seaman who worked on the Soviet ship that brought Khrushchev to the United States?

